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SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION AND TO YOUTH, AGEING, DISABLED PERSONS AND THE FAMILY

Monitoring the implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities

Note by the Secretary-General

1. At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, contained in the annex to its resolution 48/96 of 20 December 1993. In paragraph 4 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to promote the implementation of the Standard Rules and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session.

2. Since the adoption of the Rules, the following activities have been undertaken to promote their dissemination and understanding worldwide:

(a) Distribution of the Rules to Governments, specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the six official languages of the United Nations;

(b) Encouragement of translation of the Rules into other languages. The Rules are also currently available in Czech, Danish, Estonian, Finnish, German, Hindi, Icelandic, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Slovak, Swedish and Tamil;

(c) Translation of the Rules into Braille in English, French, Italian and Spanish by the World Blind Union;

(d) Making the Rules available through the INTERNET.

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3. Attention is drawn in particular to the call for the promotion of the Rules, and the development of strategies for implementing them, in the Programme of Action adopted by the World Summit for Social Development, held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995. 1/

4. Pursuant to section IV, paragraph 2, of the Rules, which envisages the appointment of a Special Rapporteur to monitor their implementation within the framework of the Commission for Social Development, the Secretary-General appointed to that position Mr. Bengt Lindqvist (Sweden). The Special Rapporteur, who is based in Stockholm, receives a substantial amount of support from the Government of Sweden (including office facilities and secretarial assistance). The Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development has assisted the Special Rapporteur in carrying out the following activities:

(a) An address to the Third Committee of the General Assembly, in October 1994;

(b) Convening of the first meeting of the panel of experts to assist the Special Rapporteur in the implementation of the Standard Rules (New York, 15-16 February 1995);

(c) Attendance at several meetings, conferences and congresses in Africa, Asia and Europe;

(d) The mobilization of financial resources to support the work of the Special Rapporteur;

(e) Elaboration of a questionnaire which was sent to Governments, together with a note verbale introducing the Special Rapporteur and informing them about the monitoring exercise in connection with the Standard Rules;

(f) Preparation of a report for consideration by the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-fourth session.

5. Pursuant to section IV, paragraph 11, of the Standard Rules, the Commission for Social Development established an open-ended working group to examine the Special Rapporteur's report and make recommendations on how to improve the application of the Rules. On the basis of the work of the working group, the Commission adopted resolution 34/2 entitled "Monitoring the implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities". 2/ In that resolution, the Commission took note with appreciation of the report of the Special Rapporteur and of his recommendations, and welcomed his general approach to monitoring, including the emphasis to be placed on advice and support to States in the implementation of the Rules. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to circulate the report of the Special Rapporteur as an official document of the General Assembly, at its fiftieth session, under item 107 of the provisional agenda.

6. The report of the Special Rapporteur, setting out in detail both the activities undertaken and recommendations for future action, is annexed to the present note, together with summaries of the submissions received in response to his questionnaire.

Notes

1/ Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995 (A/CONF.166/9), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II, para. 75 (k).

2/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 4 (E/1995/24), chap. I, sect. E.

ANNEX

Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission for Social Development on monitoring the implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities

In my capacity as Special Rapporteur for the monitoring of the implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, I have the honour to deliver my first report to this Commission. I do it with some satisfaction, as the monitoring mechanism is now running fairly well. At the end of my report, I will present for your consideration some recommendations concerning the continuation of the monitoring exercise. These recommendations have to a large extent been worked out in close cooperation with the panel of experts now functioning as part of the monitoring mechanism. I am, however, also going to draw your attention to some problems, which we will have to deal with in order to make the remaining two years of this first monitoring exercise as effective as possible.

Before I enter into the discussion concerning the implementation of the Rules, I should like to offer you some comments on the general development of policy in the disability field.

BACKGROUND

The International Year of Disabled Persons was a great success in so far as it meant the international recognition of the human rights perspective in the disability field. Both the theme of the Year - full participation and equality - and the even more important World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons were important contributions in this respect.

Full participation and equality for persons with disabilities is a far-reaching and powerful message. It emphasizes a comprehensive disability approach, which takes into account all aspects of life and society. Rehabilitation, technical aids and other forms of personal support are necessary preconditions for good living conditions. But they are not enough. Even integration, that is, leaving institutions and living in an open society, is not sufficient. Full participation on equal terms is more than that. It means creating opportunities for real and meaningful participation and sharing in all the different spheres of society. This new dimension in disability policy focuses on the lack of attention to the needs of persons with disabilities and the shortcomings of society, which up to now have been prevailing conditions in all parts of the world.

An important contribution of the World Programme of Action in the clarification of disability policy is that the Programme structures disability policy in three main areas - prevention, rehabilitation and equalization of opportunities. Prevention and rehabilitation are already well-known areas. The third area, equalization of opportunities, is new and brings into focus the many obstacles to participation in our societies. Another important contribution of

the World Programme of Action is the emphasis on the involvement of organizations of persons with disabilities in matters concerning disability.

The International Year was a great success ideologically and meant important progress in the development of disability policy. This resulted in enthusiasm and high expectations in the international community. At the same time, the breakthrough in ideas created a considerable gap between the new and internationally adopted policy and the reality in which persons with disabilities lived. Neither the physical environment nor activities, services or information systems designed for the general population have been shaped with these needs in mind.

The expectations generated from the celebration of the Year have not been fulfilled. In the middle of the decade (1983-1992), international non-governmental organizations had already started to request stronger leadership from the United Nations in the implementation of the new disability policy. The new United Nations instrument in the disability field, the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, was elaborated in response to that request for a stronger leadership.

STANDARD RULES - a new type of instrument

There are important differences between the Rules and the World Programme of Action:

(1) The Rules carry the development of the human rights perspective further. This is, to a large extent, due to the development that has taken place since the International Year in 1981.

(2) The Rules convey a much clearer message in the area of "equalization of opportunities".

(3) The language of the Rules is generally more concentrated and shorter in form than that of the World Programme. This makes the message of the Rules more obvious.

(4) The Rules generally address Governments of Member States directly, which is not the case in the World Programme.

(5) The implementation of the Rules will be actively monitored through a monitoring mechanism established especially for that purpose.

BUILDING A MONITORING MECHANISM

The Rules were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in December 1993. During the spring of 1994, the Rules were translated into the official languages of the United Nations and distributed to Member States. In March 1994, the Secretary-General announced his intention to appoint me as Special Rapporteur, subject to my approval. However, the General Assembly did not allocate the necessary financial resources for monitoring through the regular budget of the United Nations. Instead, the Assembly declared that the work of the Special Rapporteur should be financed by extrabudgetary funds. My

reply to the Secretary-General took this into account. I said that I would be honoured to serve as United Nations Rapporteur in this context, if sufficient funding for a meaningful monitoring exercise could be secured. After having received assurance from the Government of Sweden that it would be willing to provide office facilities for the Rapporteur and after having received information that there were a number of other Governments that would be willing to contribute to the funding of the monitoring exercise, I accepted the appointment.

One interesting innovation in the monitoring mechanism of the Rules is the invitation by the United Nations to international organizations of persons with disabilities to establish among themselves a panel of experts to serve as an active part of the monitoring system. During the second half of 1994, Disabled Peoples' International, the International League of Societies of Persons with Mental Health, Rehabilitation International, the World Blind Union, the World Federation of the Deaf and the World Federation of Psychiatric Users decided to form this panel of experts. Budgetary constraints have limited the number of members of the panel to 10 persons. The panel consists of five men and five women, with various disabilities or experiences of disabilities, from all parts of the world. The panel members are: Monica Bartley (Jamaica), Joshua Malinga (Zimbabwe), Victor Wahlstrom (Sweden), Gabriela Fabila de Zaldo (Mexico), John Scott (New Zealand), Penny Hartin (Canada), William Rowland (South Africa), Liisa Kauppinen (Finland), Mohamed Sazali Shaari (Malaysia) and Mary O'Hagan (New Zealand).

Budget and funding

During 1994, a cost plan for the activities of the Special Rapporteur was prepared in cooperation with the Secretariat. Except for the contribution of the Government of Sweden concerning office facilities, which is being given in kind, the total cost for travel, the three meetings of the panel, fees for the Rapporteur and limited amounts for regional activities and professional assistance would amount to $581,000 for the entire three-year period. Up to the present time, $350,000 has been received or secured. The following countries have made voluntary contributions: Austria, Canada, China, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Japan, Monaco, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain and Sweden. In addition, the United Nations Secretariat is supporting the monitoring exercise as part of its regular activities.

Though it is encouraging that so many countries have decided to contribute to the funding of the monitoring mechanism, there is still a serious shortage of funds. I would therefore appeal to other Member States, which have not already done so, to make voluntary contributions to this monitoring exercise, which is developing in a promising way.

Activities during the first year

First letter to Governments

In November 1994 a note verbale was sent to Member States, introducing the Special Rapporteur and informing them about the monitoring exercise in connection with the Standard Rules. A first letter from the Rapporteur to

Governments was attached to the note verbale. The letter included four general questions on the manner in which Governments and other interested entities in the countries received, promoted and began implementation of the Standard Rules. Member States were asked to reply before 15 February 1995. A reminder to Governments was sent out by the Secretariat shortly before the final date for replies. In addition, the 10 members of the panel of experts were asked by the Rapporteur to distribute the above-mentioned letter to their national organizations.

By 10 April, a total of 29 replies had been received. (Subsequently, by the end of July 1995, 13 additional replies were received.) Such a low response rate seems to correspond well with the earlier experience of the Secretariat concerning questionnaires to Member States on disability matters. With regard to those experiences, I invite the Commission to discuss the use of questionnaires to Governments as a tool in the current monitoring project.

Result of the questionnaire

As mentioned earlier, the letter from the Rapporteur to Governments included the following four questions:

1. What has been done to make the Rules better known to concerned bodies and organizations in your country?

2. How have the Rules been used to date, for instance, in connection with your legislation or other measures?

3. How do you plan to use the Rules?

4. In this first phase of monitoring, would your Government wish to receive more information or assistance to introduce the Rules?

A summary of country replies can be found in the appendix.

Rapporteur's activities, June 1994-June 1995

At the Disability Conference in Iceland in June 1994, the United Nations Secretariat announced that I would serve as Special Rapporteur-designate until the formalities in connection with the organization of the monitoring mechanism had been finalized. I participated in two meetings at the United Nations, in August and November 1994, to plan and organize the monitoring activities together with representatives of the Secretariat. The formal agreement between the Secretariat and me was finally signed in November, but runs from August 1994.

During the first phase of monitoring, my main function as Rapporteur was to make the Rules better known. I also discussed with international non-governmental organizations various possibilities of cooperation, methods for implementing the Rules and ways in which non-governmental organizations at various levels could cooperate with the Rapporteur and the United Nations Secretariat to achieve maximum results.

As Rapporteur, I participated in a large number of conferences and seminars organized by Governments and/or organizations. On all those occasions, I made speeches and participated in workshops and discussion groups. There was great interest in the contents of the Rules and the opportunities for development that they offer. The presentations of the Rules attracted large audiences and the discussions were intense.

First meeting of the panel of experts

The first meeting of the panel of experts was held from 15 to 17 February 1995 at United Nations Headquarters. All 10 members attended the first meeting. They were briefed on the progress of the monitoring project and on other United Nations activities in the disability field. The meeting focused on the future activities of the monitoring exercise. The panel of experts adopted a report containing a number of recommendations.

Future activities

Future activities are based on the guidelines set out in paragraph 1, section IV of the Standard Rules, as follows:

> "The purpose of a monitoring mechanism is to further the effective implementation of the Rules. It will assist each State in assessing its level of implementation of the Rules and in measuring its progress. The monitoring should identify obstacles and suggest suitable measures that would contribute to the successful implementation of the Rules. The monitoring mechanism will recognize the economic, social and cultural features existing in individual States. An important element should also be the provision of advisory services and the exchange of experience and information between States."

To summarize, the overall goal is to further the effective implementation of the Rules. The monitoring should also measure the level of implementation, identify obstacles and suggest suitable measures to remove them. Another important task is to provide advisory services and to promote an exchange of experience and information between States.

Again, regarding budgetary matters, the monitoring project was funded for rather limited activities. My time is shared between the task of Rapporteur and my work as a member of the Swedish Parliament. I have an excellent assistant on a half-time basis and, through the Swedish in-kind contribution, part-time professional assistance. I also benefit from the support and advice of both the panel and the United Nations Secretariat.

Should additional funding be provided, it is my intention to develop regional activities utilizing regional expertise. It is against this background that I will discuss the various future activities for the remaining two years of the monitoring project.

Measuring the level of implementation

As stated earlier, the response to the first letter to Governments was very disappointing. With better preparation, especially in obtaining the active cooperation of interested non-governmental organizations, it should be possible to get more replies. Though the response rate to questionnaires is traditionally low, it is clearly indicated in the monitoring guidelines that questionnaires to Member States should form an important part of the monitoring exercise.

Based on the recommendations of the panel of experts, it is my intention to send a second letter in 1995 to Member States concentrating on the following six strategically important areas: legislation (rule 15), coordination of work (rule 17), organizations of persons with disabilities (rule 18), accessibility (rule 5), education (rule 6) and employment (rule 7). The specialized agencies, especially the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, will be consulted on the areas relevant to their mandates. Building on the experiences of the first two questionnaires, consideration will be given to devising a third set of questions before the end of the monitoring period.

The panel has also offered to serve as the evaluating body in this context. It has recommended the development of an index based on the Standard Rules. Therefore, the elaboration of the questionnaire and of such an index for structuring the replies must be coordinated.

In connection with the World Summit for Social Development, held at Copenhagen, the Danish organizations of persons with disabilities, in cooperation with the Nordic disability organizations, organized a conference on the development of a disability index. The idea was to develop such an index on the basis of the Standard Rules. In this way the international community would get an instrument to measure and compare development in the disability field both over a period of time and between countries. A first version of such an index was presented at the Summit. The discussion proved that there is considerable interest in such an index, especially among organizations. It also indicated that much work remains to be done before such an index can be integrated into the international evaluation activities. It is also obvious that the solution developed by the Danes is formed in such a way that it cannot be used to evaluate the implementation level in a single Rule area. If an index technique is desired in connection with the evaluation of an investigation of the kind recommended by the panel, we will have to develop our own solution for that purpose.

Identifying obstacles and suggesting measures to remove them

The most obvious contribution of the Standard Rules to disability policy is the concept of identifying and removing obstacles that prevent the full participation in society of persons with disabilities. For some groups and in some cases, such obstacles are easily identified. In other cases they are less tangible. The discussion of this topic in relation to the situation in developing countries is an almost untouched area. In this regard, I look to the Commission for advice and guidance.

It is important to use all available opportunities to discuss these matters with the representatives of both Governments and organizations. I intend to use the various seminars, congresses etc. in which I participate to bring this matter to their attention. I will also continue to encourage members of the panel of experts and representatives of organizations of disabled persons to contribute their innovative ideas to this process.

Advisory services

Countries are already asking for advice in implementing the Rules. The possibilities of assisting countries within the monitoring project are, of course, very limited. Nevertheless, it is important to respond positively to such requests, since one of the most important functions of the monitoring exercise is to create opportunities for development and cooperation. I would appreciate a discussion in the Commission on how such advisory services could be linked to the monitoring exercise. I firmly believe that we should seek cooperation with the specialized agencies, the United Nations Development Programme and other funding agencies to develop advisory or consultative services in the area of legislation and policy development.

One interesting idea is to develop "good country models" of implementation. The selection of the models can be based on a fair regional distribution, using the experiences of the regional commissions and other regional organizations.

Promoting an exchange of information

One of the most obvious results of the first letter to Governments is their request for information about how other countries have used the Rules. This is in itself a strong motive for continuing to send questions to Governments. High priority should therefore be given to compiling and distributing examples of good country models.

The replies to the first letter contain a number of interesting examples of what has been done or is being planned. As can be seen in the appendix, we have chosen to report country by country in order to make it easier for those interested in acquiring more information.

I invite the Commission to discuss how an exchange of information can best be promoted through the activities of this monitoring project. The discussion could concern both the ways in which results and findings are reported and special measures taken to stimulate and facilitate an exchange of information.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In the first part of my report, I described the role of the Standard Rules in the development of policy and thinking in the disability field. I also indicated the reasons why this instrument was elaborated and why it is important to achieve results in the implementation of the Rules.

I also described the way in which the monitoring mechanism has been built up by the Secretariat during 1994 and the efforts made to find sufficient funding for the activities.

In the second part of the report, I discussed the activities of the first year of the monitoring exercise.

In the third section, I reported on the various tasks of the monitoring project. As we have limited resources, it is important to discuss various possible activities with the funding situation in mind.

The Rules are being introduced in a large number of countries. They already play an important role in influencing policy and thinking both internationally and at the national level. However, much remains to be done to implement the Rules - especially the role and use of the Rules in developing countries.

Now, I would like to make some recommendations for the consideration of the Commission. Some of them are concrete suggestions for the continuation of the monitoring exercise. In some cases, I seek the advice and experience of the Commission in order to improve policy and action.

Recommendations

1. As a general approach to the monitoring, emphasis should be placed on advice, support and encouragement rather than on measuring, comparing and controlling.

2. In the future, the major emphasis in the monitoring activity should be on assisting developing countries in their implementation efforts.

3. Although the overall goal of the monitoring activity is to implement all the Rules, the monitoring efforts during the remaining two years should concentrate mainly on the following six areas: legislation (rule 15), coordination of work (rule 17), organizations of persons with disabilities (rule 18), accessibility (rule 5), education (rule 6) and employment (rule 7).

4. In these six areas, measurable goals (or indicators) should be derived from the contents of the Rules.

5. The Rapporteur should distribute a second letter to Member States, making in-depth inquiries in the first four areas: legislation, coordination, organizations of persons with disabilities and accessibility.

6. Concerning the survey in the areas of education and employment, the Rapporteur should consult with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Labour Organization in their respective fields.

7. The possibility of using a simple index technique in the evaluation of the results from this second questionnaire should be considered.

8. The offer made by the panel of experts to perform the evaluation of the survey should be accepted.

9. International disability organizations (especially those constituting the panel of experts) should be invited to participate in the survey. Their national members could remind Governments to reply. They could reply themselves or, if possible, comment on the replies of their Governments.

10. The Commission is invited to discuss what could be done to improve the response rate from Governments.

11. Efforts should be made by the Secretariat and the Rapporteur to involve the specialized agencies and the regional commissions in the implementation of the Rules. Among other things, the following measures should be considered:

(a) A letter with general questions, similar to those contained in the first letter to Governments, should be sent to these entities;

(b) The inter-agency meetings on disability should be reopened by the Secretariat in order to exchange information, coordinate measures and explore the possibilities of joint action;

(c) International non-governmental organizations should be invited to participate in the inter-agency meetings;

(d) Inter-agency meetings should also be held at the regional level.

12. When Member States ask for more extensive advisory services, the Rapporteur should seek the cooperation of the Secretariat, the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other agencies in the field of technical cooperation. Measures to encourage cooperation between the Rapporteur and these agencies should be developed.

13. The Commission should consider encouraging the development of regionally distributed "good country models", which, during a later stage in the monitoring exercise, could be used for reference.

14. In response to the requests from Member States, good examples of measures should be registered for publication towards the end of the monitoring period.

15. The Commission is asked to consider further measures to stimulate the exchange of experience and information between countries.

16. Further measures to promote awareness-raising in connection with the Rules should be considered. Among those measures, the following are recommended:

(a) The wider circulation of the Standard Rules;

(b) A broad circulation of the brochure on the Standard Rules;

(c) The distribution of a list of United Nations documents that could support the implementation of the Rules;

(d) A request to international non-governmental organizations to circulate their support material;

(e) The design of a poster on the message of the Rules, to be made available for awareness campaigns.

17. The Commission should consider the funding situation and suggest measures to secure the necessary resources for the monitoring activities. Among other things, the Commission is asked to consider the possibility of reopening the discussion on funding the monitoring mechanism through the regular budget of the United Nations.

APPENDIX

Summaries of replies from Governments to the questionnaire of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission for Social Development on the Implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities

Argentina

At a regional meeting for Latin America regarding national legislation and programmes for disabled persons in 1994, the Governments of the region discussed possibilities for applying the Standard Rules. The Rules will serve as a fundamental guide in the creation of basic jurisprudence, providing an opportunity for affirmative action programmes.

The Government of Argentina developed a Plan of Action for 1994-1995, the application of which was evaluated by the Third Argentinean Congress on Disability, held at Buenos Aires in December, with the participation of 1,700 persons. The Standard Rules were disseminated by the Argentinean Federation for the Mentally Disabled.

The experience gained during the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons has shown the way for pursuing the application of the equalization of opportunities under the Standard Rules. Furthermore, the rights of persons with disabilities, embodied in international instruments, are complemented by the rights and guarantees recognized in the National Constitution, recently reformed in 1994.

Argentina has a national commission that assists the Government in integrating disabled persons into society by studying the special needs of persons with disabilities. The commission includes representatives from various areas of the Government and works in collaboration with non-governmental organizations.

Australia

A considerable amount of work has been done to make the Rules known to authorities, agencies and organizations. The Rules are often referred to in federal documents.

A handbook for regional use on how to plan and design an accessible environment has been elaborated. During the drafting of the Rules, drafts were being used as a basis for new federal legislation, for example, the Disability Discrimination Act (1992). A disability strategy has also been elaborated after consultation with non-governmental organizations, staff and other concerned groups.

The Australian Disability Council has a key role in the monitoring and further development of the strategy. A national campaign has been launched in support of the strategy.

The Australian Government welcomes more information, especially practical examples from other countries.

Austria

In December 1992 a policy was adopted by the Austrian Government which, to a large extent, coincides with the Rules.

Concerning future activities, Austria will endeavour to incorporate the principles of the Rules in new policy.

Belarus

The Republic of Belarus pays considerable attention to the problems of persons with disabilities and undertakes a number of measures for their protection, including legislation on the prevention of disability and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, which aims at protecting the rights and freedoms of disabled persons. However, the difficult economic situation in Belarus constitutes a major obstacle for funding disability programmes.

The International Day of Persons with Disabilities, on 2 December 1992, was also proclaimed the Day of Persons with Disabilities of the Republic of Belarus.

The Republic of Belarus would like to receive information on the implementation of the Rules in other States.

Benin

The Government of Benin plans to elaborate a strategy in order to introduce the Rules and to speed up their implementation. The Government works in cooperation with the African Rehabilitation Institute. The Government would like to receive more information.

Bolivia

The Rules have been handed over to a group of disability advocates. New legislation concerning persons with disabilities will be elaborated, in cooperation with all concerned. Several of the paragraphs in the Rules will be used in the new law. The Government of Bolivia would welcome more information.

Colombia

The Rules were presented at a meeting in November 1994. In January 1995 a plan of action was adopted. The national Constitution of 1991 includes several paragraphs on the rights and needs of persons with disabilities. The Government would like to use the Rules and a seminar will be organized to promote them. Various ministries are being informed about the Rules. The Government would like to receive more information.

Cyprus

The Standard Rules have been translated into Greek and distributed to the Organization for Disabled Persons, to Social Partners and to other interested government services.

The Standard Rules and the World Programme of Action have served as guidelines for the development of government policies for disabled persons and have helped to provide a framework for disability legislation.

The Government is interested in obtaining information on how other countries have used the Rules in national legislation, particularly in the European Union.

Denmark

The Rules have been translated and presented at a press conference in 1994. Copies of the Rules have been distributed to ministries, Parliament and regional and local agencies. The Danish Council of Organizations of Disabled People distributed 1,500 copies of the Rules to its members. The Danish translation of the Rules is also available on tape and in Braille.

In April 1993, a resolution was adopted, recommending that both public and private sectors comply with the principle of equal treatment of disabled and non-disabled citizens. An Equal Opportunity Centre for Disabled Persons was established.

Communication and information are considered important and some 100,000 Danish kroner has been allocated for information purposes.

Estonia

The Estonian Disabled Person's Board had the Rules translated into Estonian and widely distributed, including at the provincial and local levels. In December 1994, a workshop on the Rules was organized. The Government plans to hold an electronic-mail conference, at which one theme will be the Rules.

At present, a special commission is drafting an Estonian policy based on the Rules. The Estonian Foundation of Disabled People was formed in 1994. Its main purpose is to fund programmes and projects to integrate persons with disabilities and increase their independence. The Foundation receives 49 per cent of gambling taxes from the State budget.

Finland

The Rules have been translated into Finnish and distributed to disability organizations and regional and local authorities.

The Finnish National Council on Disability, which is a coordinating body in accordance with the principles of the Rules, has started to draft a Finnish policy based on the Rules. On two occasions during 1994 the National Council on

Disability launched information programmes on the Rules. The Finnish Government would like to maintain close contact with the Special Rapporteur.

Germany

The translation of the Rules into German will soon be completed and will be published as a brochure. The principles of the Rules correspond well with German legislation on rehabilitation.

Ghana

The Government of Ghana is committed to ensuring the mainstreaming of persons with disabilities into the economic, social and political life of Ghana. Towards that end, the Government has established a National Advisory Committee on Rehabilitation Policy, whose terms of reference are based on the Standard Rules, the Salamanca Statement and the Framework for Action on Special Needs Education.

The 1992 Constitution of Ghana meets the necessary provisions for most of the requirements of the Standard Rules. The Government has proposed a bill for the enactment of the Disabled Persons Act, fully addressing the legal elements of the Standard Rules. The Government also intends to publish the rules to raise the awareness of the community and make society accessible to persons with disabilities.

Iceland

The Rules have been translated into Icelandic and distributed to concerned authorities and organizations.

The Rules have already been used to improve services.

The Government would appreciate additional information.

Iraq

The Rules are well in keeping with national legislation.

the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs has the main responsibility for disability policy.

The Government of Iraq considers that paragraphs 2 and 3 of rule 9 should be deleted as they do not correspond with Islamic law and Arab tradition.

It is important to designate an international organization to study experiences in different countries and to give advice to other countries.

Iraq has long experience in disability services of various types, particularly with reference to employment.

Luxembourg

The Ministry of Family and Solidarity has disseminated the text of the Rules to interested parties in order to increase awareness and sensitize the public to the problems of disabled persons.

On 30 July 1993, the Government adopted a national programme concerning disabled persons.

Malaysia

The Rules have been circulated to all bodies and organizations. They have been used as a guide to introduce and implement programmes and other measures to improve the socio-economic status of persons with disabilities. These include a 1 per cent minimum quota of public sector jobs reserved for persons with disabilities, and amendments to building codes to improve access.

In the future, the Rules will be effectively implemented in all relevant sectors. The Government of Malaysia wishes to receive more information and assistance in introducing the Rules.

Mexico

The Government of Mexico has approved a national programme on disability and has created a National Coordinating Commission.

Five federal laws have been modified during the past two years.

The Rules constitute the framework and recommendations for the present administration.

Morocco

The Rules have been distributed to all concerned organizations and institutions. They have been used in awareness-raising campaigns. An international seminar was held in December 1994. A High Commissioner on Disability was appointed in March 1994 in order to ensure integration of disabled persons into society.

A large number of specialists participated in the international seminar on equality for persons with disabilities, at which the Rabat Declaration was adopted.

Two new laws, one on the visually impaired and the other on the protection of disabled persons from discriminatory treatment, have recently been enacted.

A plan of action will be elaborated in cooperation with ministries, the private sector and national organizations and in consultation with international bodies.

The Government of Morocco would appreciate information from other countries.

Netherlands

The Rules have been translated into Dutch and distributed to ministries, Parliament, various organizations and the media.

The Rules can be seen as a frame of reference for policy development. They correspond well with the approach taken in Dutch legislation and practice.

At present, an Action Plan on Care for Disabled Persons is being elaborated on the basis of the Rules. A long-term programme for the coordination of disability issues is being drafted for the years 1995-1998.

New Zealand

The Standard Rules have been given to the Ministry of Health and the Department of Social Welfare, both of which have responsibility for providing policy advice and maintaining income levels for people with disabilities. In addition, the Assembly for People with Disabilities has disseminated the Rules to interested disability-related entities in New Zealand.

The Rules have been used in promoting the need for a government strategy to ensure that people with disabilities have equal opportunity to access state services. Also, the Rules have contributed to the ongoing conceptual development regarding a definition of disability support services.

The Government would be pleased to receive any further information regarding the Rules.

Norway

The Rules correspond with the overall political goals of the Government's action plan. Each ministry is responsible for implementing the Rules within its area of responsibility. The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs is responsible for coordination.

A special committee of state secretaries has been appointed to deal with policy relating to disabled persons.

A National Council on Disability has been established which, among other things, will present proposals to the ministries and monitor the implementation of the Rules.

The Government of Norway is interested in receiving further information on the way the implementation of the Rules is being effected internationally and in individual countries.

Peru

The Rules have been distributed to concerned ministries, organizations and institutions in the disability field. The Rules will be incorporated in ongoing activities. The implementation of the Rules will, to a large extent, depend on the availability of resources.

The Government is interested in additional information, especially from other countries in the region.

Philippines

The Government is currently distributing copies of the Rules to all concerned. A conference will be organized for staff within the National Council for the Welfare of Disabled Persons and the Ministry. They will be responsible for distributing information to the 15 regions of the country.

The Government is elaborating a Magna Carta for Disabled Persons which is well in keeping with the Rules.

The Disability Unit in the Ministry has used the Rules in formulating its Plan of Action for 1995.

The Rules will be used as guidelines when planning policy both locally and regionally. Non-governmental organizations will be represented in this process.

The Government would appreciate information and assistance in introducing and interpreting the Rules.

Romania

The Standard Rules were disseminated by radio and television and at meetings of disability organizations.

The State Secretariat for Disabled Persons has regular meetings with non-governmental organizations. Most of the Rules are included in a law concerning the protection of disabled persons. The institutions for children have been reformed.

The Rules will be used to improve legislation, encourage early detection, increase the degree of independence of disabled persons, and initiate vocational training programmes.

The Government would appreciate more information about activities in other countries and monitoring mechanisms.

Russian Federation

A Russian club named "Adventure" held a marathon for disabled persons in 1994. The marathon adopted the United Nations slogan "Society for All", from the Decade of Disabled Persons. This event helped strengthen relationships between the people of the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States and was a valuable contribution to the plans and programmes for disabled persons.

Slovakia

The Government of Slovakia printed 2,500 copies of the Standard Rules and disseminated them throughout the country, including to governmental and non-governmental organizations and health and educational institutions. The Rules were published in newspapers and magazines for disabled persons.

The Government is interested in integrating the Standard Rules into new legislation. The Government wishes to improve the integration of disabled persons into society and has discussed establishing a "project for the coordination of activities for the integration of disabled people in everyday life in every district". The project is expected to become an instrument for local policy-making.

Although the Government abolished the Committee for Disabled Persons in 1995, it hopes to establish another coordinating body. In previous years, this Committee, consisting of governmental and non-governmental organizations and disabled persons, strove to enable disabled persons to take part in the community and to have the right to education, employment and housing.

Slovenia

The Standard Rules have been translated into Slovenian and distributed to relevant ministries, organizations for the disabled and institutions responsible for developing national legislation on disability issues. The Government plans to publish and distribute the Rules to local communities to assist them in developing local policy.

The Government plans to modify and amend the existing legal framework which impedes or prevents the full participation and equal status of disabled persons within society. The Government also intends to amend legislation concerning housing and construction policy to assist disabled persons in acquiring housing and to introduce provisions for removing architectural barriers.

The Rules will serve as a guide for developing employment policies for persons with disabilities. Additionally, the Rules will serve as a reference for the drafting of national programmes on social welfare for disabled persons.

The Government would like to be updated on the activities of the Commission for Social Development regarding the implementation of the Rules in other countries.

South Africa

The Government has put considerable effort into creating a National Coordinating Committee on Disability and developing a network of committees in the areas of prevention, rehabilitation and equal opportunities. The goal is to undertake a total review of legislation and services in the disability field. This should help professionals develop skills based on the Rules.

The Government would appreciate more information.

Spain

The Rules have been widely distributed among professionals of the National Institute for Social Affairs, with a view to their consideration within the framework of the concepts, planning and management of policies for disabled persons. The Rules have been taken into consideration within the framework of the plan of action for the integration of disabled persons and will be used as a reference for future actions of the Institute.

The Government of Spain would be interested in receiving additional information on the development and impact of the Rules in other countries.

Sri Lanka

The Rules have been translated into Sinhalese and distributed to all concerned authorities and institutions.

Legislation on the establishment of a National Council on Disability has been drafted, with disability organizations represented at all levels.

The Government would appreciate additional information.

Sweden

A disability ombudsman was appointed in 1994. The ombudsman will ensure that disabled persons are not treated unfavourably, will serve in an advisory capacity and scrutinize and evaluate current legislation. The Government considers it important to take measures to develop general accessibility and responsibility in various parts of society.

The Rules have been translated into Swedish. The Government has allocated 10 million Swedish kronor for disseminating information about the Rules.

The Government welcomes the proposal in the White Paper on European Social Policy to prepare an appropriate instrument endorsing the United Nations Standard Rules.

Switzerland

The Rules will be translated into German. They have been distributed to disability organizations. The Rules, which have just recently been introduced, have not yet had any concrete effect at the federal or regional level. Disability organizations will consider how the Rules can be used in various contexts.

The Swiss Government would appreciate additional information about how the Rules are used in other countries.

Syrian Arab Republic

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic has fully agreed to the Standard Rules on the condition that these Rules do not contradict Islamic law. So that the Rules can be better known, the Ministry for Social Affairs and Labour will disseminate them to the competent authorities for implementation. The authorities will study legislation in order to update it in accordance with the Rules, provided that the Rules do not contradict public legislation.

In the future, the ministries will include in their related five-year plans, new projects that will comply with the Rules, keeping within affordable resources.

In due course, the Syrian authorities will seek any needed assistance or information.

Trinidad and Tobago

During 1993, a committee consisting of representatives from government and disability organizations elaborated a draft policy on the basis of the Rules. The committee has continued to formulate a plan of action. Measures have been taken to raise awareness.

It has been proposed that a National Coordinating Committee be established during 1995, to be followed by a disability unit in 1996, which would function as the secretariat of the Committee.

Copies of the Rules and the policy statement will be distributed.

The Government would appreciate information about activities in other countries.

Turkey

The National Coordinating Committee, established in 1981, has translated the Rules into Turkish and distributed them to concerned institutions and organizations. The Rules are on the Committee's agenda.

General policy on the Rules will be included in the five-year plan, which is currently being drafted. The intention of the Government is to include the Rules in discussions with institutions and organizations.

Efforts to eliminate physical obstacles will be increased. Personnel and families will be trained and statistics will be collected through a database.

The Government would like additional information.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Concerned ministries have been informed about the Rules and the Rules have also been distributed to concerned organizations.

The Rules have been scrutinized and concerned ministries will take account of the principles.

United States of America

The Standard Rules have been incorporated into recommendations made to the President and Congress by the National Council on Disability, an independent federal agency that works to increase the inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities.

During the past 20 years, the United States has passed legislation, which embodies many of the principles articulated in the Standard Rules, including the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which contains non-discrimination provisions for promoting equality and opportunities for persons with disabilities. The Act also includes provisions for the hiring and advancement of employees with disabilities in the Federal Government and affirmative action plans for federal contractors. Recommendations by the National Council on Disability led to the Federal Government passing the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, creating a wide range of civil rights that prohibit discrimination against people with disabilities.

Information submitted by non-governmental organizations

China

China Disabled Persons' Federation

Brochures in Chinese have been printed and distributed throughout the country. The message of the Rules has been made known through the media. The Rules are often used for reference. The present Chinese legislation is in accordance with the Rules. Two inspection tours have been made to monitor the implementation of the Rules. China has a five-year programme on disability, in which most areas of the Rules are included.

Brochures will be distributed at the grass-roots level. The Rules will be incorporated in the formulation of the next five-year programme. The main target in that five-year programme will be poverty relief in the market economy, especially for the poorest citizens.

China would like to exchange information with the United Nations and with other countries concerning the implementation of the Rules.

France

Union nationale des associations de parents et amis de personnes handicapées mentales - National Union of Associations of Parents and Friends of Persons with Mental Deficiency (UNAPEI)

Paragraph 7 of rule 7 states that "the aim should always be for persons with disabilities to obtain employment in the open labour market. For persons with disabilities whose needs cannot be met in open employment, small units of sheltered or supported employment may be an alternative".

In our capacity as representatives of persons with mental deficiency in France, we are of the opinion that there should be an adapted response to each type of disability. One must be realistic, and restrictive as well as mistrustful attitudes towards sheltered workshops may lead to the exclusion of persons with mental deficiency; for a great number of those persons, access to specialized structures is the way to greater inclusion. Our aim is to temper exchanges of views in international organizations where theory does not necessarily correspond to reality.

India

National Forum for Welfare of the Mentally Handicapped

The Ministry of Welfare will print the Rules in Hindi and distribute them throughout the country. At the government level, the question of translating the Rules into other vernacular languages is being discussed.

The Government has prepared comprehensive legislation.

The National Council for the Welfare of the Handicapped will be encouraged to discuss the Standard Rules and to use them for policy development.

Israel

Akim Israel - National Association for the Habilitation of the Mentally Handicapped

In reply to the questions of the Special Rapporteur, Akim Israel has made an extensive account of the various programmes in Israel for disabled persons, especially for the mentally handicapped.

South Africa

S.A. Federation for Mental Health

The Rules are well known at the government level and in disability circles. The National Coordinating Committee on Disability was formed in 1993. Its main objective is to implement the Rules. At present, disability policy and legislation are being updated. Non-governmental organizations participate in this process. The Rules will mainly serve as criteria regarding how change can be monitored. The Committee is in close touch with the United Nations and Rehabilitation International but welcomes information and advice.

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CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 49/156 of 23 December 1994, the General Assembly commended the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFRI) for the activities it had undertaken, despite the difficulties it faced in fulfilling its mandates. In the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Institute was provided with adequate funds, within the overall appropriation of the programme budget and from extrabudgetary resources, and to submit proposals for any necessary additional funding of the Institute. In its decision 49/480, the Assembly decided to redeploy the amount of US$ 119,700 in order to enable the Institute to meet its administrative expenses throughout 1995. These additional funds were over and above the already approved grant of $204,800, for the biennium 1994/1995. Contributions received, in 1994, from member States of the Institute were somewhat higher than usual, amounting to $69,612. However, as at 30 June 1995, contributions from member States have not been received for 1995.

2. The Governing Board of the Institute, at its fourth ordinary meeting, held at Addis Ababa on 4 and 5 January 1995, acknowledged the significant progress made by the Institute within the short period of its existence, notwithstanding its limited financial resources.

3. The Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), at its 21st meeting, adopted resolution 806 (XXX) of 3 May 1995 on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. In that resolution, the Conference of Ministers acknowledged with satisfaction the activities so far undertaken by the Institute towards the fulfilment of its mandates; urged Governments in the region that had not yet acceded to the Statute of the Institute to do so; and appealed to those member States that had not done so to make timely contributions, including payment of arrears, to guarantee both the survival of the Institute and the implementation of its work programme. The Conference of Ministers appealed to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to renew its programme support to the Institute, taking into account the difficult economic and financial situation faced by most countries in the African region, and also appealed to the United Nations to continue its financial support to the Institute to enable it to meet its administrative obligations on a continuing basis. Further, the Conference of Ministers noted with satisfaction the action taken by the Governing Board to appoint a Director of the Institute.

4. The Institute cooperated closely with the Secretariat and the host Government in the preparations and conduct of the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, which was held at Kampala from 14 to 18 February 1994. Subsequently, the Institute played a crucial role at the Ninth Congress, held at Cairo from 29 April to 8 May 1995. The Institute placed high importance on that event, and the Ninth Congress proved to be an excellent opportunity to strengthen international and, in particular, regional cooperation and joint action among member States of the African region.

5. The present report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 49/156. It focuses on the status of the Institute's recent operations, its staffing, programme activities and funding.

II. STATUS OF OPERATIONS

6. The present report reflects the current status of the Institute's operations and thus updates the previous report submitted to the General Assembly in 1994 (A/49/712).

A. Staffing

7. The Governing Board of the Institute, at its fourth ordinary meeting, held at Addis Ababa, in January 1995, appointed Mr. Isam Abugideri as Director of the Institute. Mr. Abugideri took office in April 1995. In addition, as shown in the staffing table (table I), vacant posts were filled.

B. Programme activities

8. The Institute's programme of work, as approved by the Governing Board for the period 1994-1995, consisted of the following subprogramme activities:

(a) General direction and management;

(b) Training and human resources development;

(c) Comparative research and policy development;

(d) Information and documentation services;

(e) Advisory services to Governments and technical cooperation;

(f) International cooperation and joint activities;

(g) Conferences and seminars.

1. General direction and management

9. In accordance with its Statute, and its Staff Rules and Regulations and Financial Rules and Regulations, the Institute continued to carry out its substantive work, and to administer its staff, funds and other resources, with a view to ensuring the effective and timely implementation of the approved programme activities. Emphasis was placed on improving the performance and quality of services provided to member States, as well as on promoting close coordination and cooperation with other regional and interregional institutes and associated centres that comprise the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Network. Further efforts were made to project and publicize the Institute's role in this area among African States. Communication with some

member States was made easier through the formal establishment of national focal points, as recommended by the Governing Board at its 4th ordinary meeting.

2. Training and human resources development

10. Training activities continued to focus on upgrading the skills, knowledge and expertise of crime prevention and criminal justice personnel in the African region. As in the past, considerable importance was placed on training the trainers in order to ensure a multiplier effect. In addition to developing core courses and basic training prototypes that could be replicated, training seminars and workshops acquainted participants with practical developments and enabled them to exchange experiences. The training activities also provided the opportunity for participants to appraise the Institute's training programme with respect to both its relevance and its responsiveness to the priority training needs of countries in the region.

11. The training activities undertaken in 1994 included the following:

(a) A training workshop on law, women and crime was held at Kampala, from 24 to 28 October. The workshop, which was attended by 16 participants from 12 anglophone African countries, considered various issues related to women as both offenders and victims of crime, as well as their treatment under African law. Participants were informed about recent international trends in female criminality, special requirements in the treatment of female detainees, the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and other United Nations guidelines, areas of special concern, such as violence against women, and research priorities in this area;

(b) A bilingual training workshop on the management of prisons and prisoners in Africa was held at Kampala from 7 to 11 November. The seminar brought together 26 senior-level decision makers and managers of correctional services from 21 African countries, representing all the subregions of the continent. It focused on prison management strategies in order to improve the living standards in African prisons. Participants were familiarized with a corrections training manual, prepared by the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council, with an introduction to human rights training for prison officials, prepared by the Commonwealth Secretariat. A United Nations interregional adviser on crime prevention and criminal justice served as a resource person at the meeting.

12. The Institute cooperated with the African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies in a training course on the protection of human rights for senior military officers, held at Banjul from 26 to 30 June 1995. The training course was attended by 18 senior military officers from 16 African countries. A representative of the Institute served as a resource person, focusing on the Convention against Torture, the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials, and the adaptation of international instruments and guidelines on the administration of justice in the African region.

13. In addition, the Institute designed further training courses, to be held during the current biennium. The Institute strengthened its efforts to negotiate funding for these training initiatives with relevant funding agencies.

14. During the few years of its existence, the Institute has carried out 12 training seminars and workshops, involving more than 240 criminal justice and related personnel covering all the subregions of Africa. Reports of these activities have been made available to all countries of the region through the relevant government ministries.

15. At its fourth ordinary meeting, the Governing Board approved two training activities to be undertaken in 1995, subject to the availability of funds. They include:

(a) A training workshop on the prevention of crime in urban areas by promoting meaningful action strategies, to be conducted in November 1995;

(b) A seminar on the development and implementation of joint strategies and modalities to deal with transnational criminality, to be held in December 1995.

3. Comparative research and policy development

16. Two action-oriented studies, one on the resettlement of street children in Kampala and the other on the rehabilitation of prisoners, were undertaken in 1994. Reports providing a detailed analysis of the phenomena and implications for action were published.

17. Results of the study on the resettlement of street children in Kampala pointed to the necessity of adopting certain strategies and mechanisms that are cost-effective. Their successful implementation would contribute to meaningful social integration of street children in the communities of their origin. In addition, the findings indicated the significance of sensitizing concerned social actors to the critical role they are expected to play to reinforce respect for and advocacy of children's rights. The success of the study has prompted the Institute to collaborate with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with a view to supporting the replication of this interventive approach on a larger scale in Uganda and in other African countries.

18. The report of the study on the rehabilitation of offenders constituted a background document for the second conference of Southern, Central and East African heads of correctional services, held at Kampala, in February 1995. The participants viewed the study as a step towards improving the management of prison services and expressed interest in having a similar study replicated in other African countries. Officials of the United Nations Children's Fund and of the Institute discussed possible future cooperation with a view to undertaking a study that would focus specifically on children and youth correctional institutions.

19. As in the past, the Institute endeavoured to identify, analyse and bring to the attention of African countries trends and patterns of criminality, highlighting how far crime, particularly economic and organized crime, can compromise democratic values and public morality and be a threat to sustainable development for countries in the region. The Institute views such research, which should review the nature, trends and patterns of organized crime in different countries, as a conditio sine qua non in combating crime. To that end, member States have expressed interest in relevant research, in particular empirical studies and surveys, which could form a basis for policy decisions in the area of substantive and procedural legislation as well as problem-oriented training for law enforcement and criminal justice administrations. With the redeployment of funds, the Institute has formed the administrative basis to conduct such research but, in order to actually carry it out, project funds would have to be made available to the Institute.

20. In view of its continuing financial limitations, the Institute has intensified its efforts to interest Governments and other bodies, including intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in its activities, with a view to providing extrabudgetary funds to the Institute for relevant research projects. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and other entities of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Network continued to assist the Institute in mobilizing possible sources of funding. In accordance with its development objective, the Institute has attempted to attract support from international development agencies that traditionally have not been directly concerned with crime prevention and criminal justice programmes. In addition, the Institute has tried to ensure that national institutions become involved in the implementation of its research activities.

21. At its fourth ordinary meeting, the Governing Board approved two research activities to be undertaken in 1995, subject to the availability of funds. These are:

(a) The continuation of the African Crime, Victimization and Criminal Justice Administration survey. The Institute is cooperating with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) in exploring possible sources of funding to undertake victimization studies in one or two francophone African countries in Western Africa;

(b) An action-oriented study on the resettlement of street children in other African countries.

4. Information and documentation services

22. During the period under review, the Institute published its biannual newsletter (vol. 5, Nos. 1 and 2, and vol. 6, No. 1) in English and French. The newsletters were widely distributed to countries in the region and to international bodies. The Institute's mailing list has continued to expand and, by the end of June 1995, contained approximately 500 interested entities and experts in their individual capacity. In addition, the reports of the two

training workshops, on law, women and crime and on management of prisons and prisoners, were published in English and French and widely distributed.

23. The compilation of African country profiles and the roster of African experts in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice continued to be expanded during the reporting period. It now serves as a useful database for Governments, as well as for intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations interested in the assistance of African experts on crime prevention and criminal justice. The roster of experts will be further expanded during 1995/96.

24. With the assistance provided by other institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Network, as well as other relevant institutions, work continued towards the development of a specialized reference library on crime prevention and the treatment of offenders, with special emphasis on publications concentrating on research in this field conducted in the African region. However, continuing financial constraints limited the Institute's efforts to acquire relevant material on a broader scale.

5. Advisory services to Governments and technical cooperation

25. Its precarious financial situation did not allow the Institute to undertake advisory missions during the reporting period. Two member States requested advisory services from the Institute and offered to meet all related expenses. However, subsequent internal developments in both countries impeded the execution of these missions.

6. International cooperation and joint activities

26. Cooperation has improved between the Institute and the Institutes that comprise the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Network and other relevant organizations and agencies operating in this area. In addition, efforts have been made to establish contacts with other organizations and institutions both within and outside the African region which may have an interest in cooperating with the Institute. The Institute participated in an exchange of information among these organizations regarding activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice. Planned joint initiatives are intended to augment the Institute's role and capability to assist member States in the provision of training, information-gathering and strengthening of their criminal justice administration efforts.

27. A number of joint co[illegible]peration activities took place in 1994, and are planned for 1995. The Commonwealth Secretariat co-sponsored a bilingual training workshop on the management of prisons and prisoners and provided a resource person for the meeting (see para. 11 (b) above). The other co-sponsors were the Canadian Corrections Services and the Alliance of Non-Governmental Organizations in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. A proposal for a joint seminar on the development and implementation of joint strategies and modalities to deal with transnational criminality in Africa, to be held in December 1995, was submitted to the Commonwealth Secretariat and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch. A seminar on crime in Southern Africa: towards the

year 2000, was expected to be organized in cooperation with UNICRI in September 1995.

28. The International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC), in Montreal, Canada, was consulted to possibly undertake joint activities in the area of urban crime prevention. In addition, ICPC has offered its cooperation in the area of urban crime prevention in the context of the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II). Consultations were initiated with the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation on action-oriented studies in selected African States. In addition, the Institute consulted with the United States Department of State and Department of Justice on possible cooperation with regard to strategies and modalities to deal with transnational criminality in Africa.

29. The Institute will cooperate in the global project on firearms control, which will be coordinated by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and sponsored by the Governments of Japan and Canada.

7. Conferences and seminars

30. During the reporting period, the Institute participated in a number of international, regional, subregional and national meetings and seminars, organized in different parts of the world, as follows:

(a) The Eighth International Symposium on Victimology was held in Adelaide, Australia, from 20 to 26 August 1994. On the basis of a report on the Institute's training seminar on victims of crime and the prevention of victimization in Africa, as well as reports on pilot victimization studies in Bujumbura, and Kampala, the representative of UNAFRI made a presentation on the situation of victims in Africa. He informed the Symposium of the efforts made by the Institute towards undertaking a victimization study that would ultimately cover all African countries. He appealed for technical cooperation with the Institute in this endeavour, particularly in the light of the coordinating role of the Institute in the African region;

(b) The second meeting of the members and directors of the International Centre for Crime Prevention was held at Montreal, Canada, on 10 and 11 September 1994. In addition to participating in the deliberations of the meeting, the representative of the Institute had the opportunity to meet and discuss with the Vice-President of the Canadian International Development Agency matters relating to the Institute. The Vice-President agreed to consider a draft project proposal on urban crime in African countries for possible funding;

(c) The Institute was represented at the fourth plenary session and meeting of the Executive Board of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council, held in Trento, Italy, from 17 to 19 September 1994;

(d) The Deputy Director of the Institute served as a resource person at the Expert Group Meeting on Children and Juveniles in Detention, held at Vienna from 30 October to 4 November 1994. He addressed the meeting on the actual status of implementation of United Nations standards and norms in juvenile

justice in the African region in terms of legislation and practice, and made specific recommendations on how to avoid the imprisonment of juveniles in Africa and how the situation of juveniles in African detention facilities could be improved. A detailed report of the meeting was published by the Government of Austria and is available at the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat;

(e) The Deputy Director of the Institute served as one of the visiting experts at the ninety-ninth International Training Course of the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI), held at Fuchu, Japan, from 8 to 27 February 1995. The training course addressed the issue of public participation and the prevention of corruption in the effective administration of criminal justice. The Deputy Director gave a lecture on UNAFRI and its role in promoting public participation in crime prevention in the African countries. In addition to exploring further cooperation between UNAFEI and UNAFRI, the Deputy Director established contacts with the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) with a view to including UNAFRI in the technical cooperation activities of JICA. In addition, cooperation was strengthened between the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation and the Institute regarding joint victimization studies in francophone African countries;

(f) The Institute was represented at the 21st meeting of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 27 April 1995 (see para. 48 below);

(g) The Institute was represented by the Director, Deputy Director and Research Officer at the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Cairo from 29 April to 8 May 1995, and at the third meeting of the Directors of the International Centre for Crime Prevention, held on the occasion of the Ninth Congress;

(h) The Institute was represented by the Director and Deputy Director at the fourth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held at Vienna from 29 May to 9 June 1995. They also participated in the meetings of the regional institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Network held during the fourth session of the Commission. The meetings focused on promoting cooperation among institutes and planning joint activities for the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations;

(i) The Information and Documentation Officer of the Institute participated in the 3rd meeting of the World Criminal Justice Library Network, held in Villingen-Schwenningen, Germany, from 12 to 27 May 1995. Discussion focused on the information needs of the police, including those in the training areas, and the best ways to disseminate such information;

(j) The Institute cooperated with the African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies in a training course on the protection of human rights for senior military officers, held at Banjul from 26 to 30 June 1995 (see para. 12 above).

31. In addition, the Professional staff of the Institute participated as resource persons in a number of locally organized seminars and workshops on issues relating to crime prevention and criminal justice, and the observance of human rights.

III. FUNDING AND SUPPORT

A. Funding sources

32. As in the past, the Institute was funded during the reporting period by contributions from African member States that have acceded to the Statute of the Institute, project funds from the United Nations Development Programme and a grant from the United Nations.

1. Assessed financial contributions of African member States

33. Membership in UNAFRI is open to all member States of the Economic Commission for Africa. The number of members of the Institute at the present time is 27 member States. The Institute views the increase in its membership as a clear indication of the growing interest of member States in its programme and work.

34. The Statute of the Institute stipulates that the administrative and programme costs of the Institute are to be defrayed by assessed financial contributions from member States. During 1994, assessed contributions were collected from six member States, amounting to US$ 69,612, the highest level of annual contributions received by the Institute since its inception. However, the total amount collected was still far below the expected level.

35. The financial situation of the Institute continued to be very bleak. In spite of the contributions received from member States and the demonstrated importance and relevance of the Institute to the crime prevention and criminal justice needs of the African region, as recently emphasized, inter alia, by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa at its twenty-first meeting, an adequate level of contributions by member States is yet to be reached.

36. As of June 1995, no country had remitted its contribution for 1995; two countries had remitted their contributions up to 31 December 1994 in full; two other countries remitted their contributions up to December 1993; one country remitted its contribution up to 31 December 1992; and four countries made partial payments against their assessed contributions for the period 1989-1994. Of the expected collection from all 27 member States for the period 1989-1995, amounting to $1,511,766, $212,813 had been remitted as at 30 June 1995. The status of member States' contributions up to 1995 is presented in table 2. The Institute will continue its efforts to mobilize member States to remit their assessed contributions.

37. The Governing Board of the Institute, at its fourth ordinary meeting, approved the 1993 audited account of income and expenditure (see table 3) and

took note of the 1994 income and expenditure statement (see table 6). The Board reiterated the need for member States to meet their financial obligations to the Institute in order to demonstrate their support of the Institute. In addition, various United Nations policy-making bodies, including the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Economic Commission for Africa, in their recent resolutions on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, urged member States to remit as a matter of urgency their assessed contributions.

2. United Nations Development Programme

38. The execution of the activities of the Institute was made possible largely by the financial assistance provided by UNDP, which has contributed US$ 1,663,311 to the Institute since its inception in 1989. However, by the time UNDP assistance ended, in October 1994, the Institute had spent $1,505,429.31, leaving an unspent balance of $157,881.69. The Institute appealed to the Administrator of UNDP to reallocate the unspent balance of its 1994 programme support to be used by the Institute in 1995. To that end, a formal request to reallocate $157,881.69 was submitted to UNDP. The Institute made the request in the light of General Assembly resolution 49/156, Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/21 and ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 806 (XXX), which called on the Administrator of UNDP to reconsider his decision regarding the renewal of the funding of the Institute. Moreover, all of these resolutions called for the continuation of UNDP funding, even if it was limited to specific projects undertaken by the Institute, considering the financial problems that most African countries had to face.

3. United Nations

39. The United Nations grant to UNAFRI for the period 1992-1993, amounting to $204,800, terminated in December 1993 (see also A/49/712, para. 30). In view of the continuing financial difficulties of the Institute, the General Assembly approved a further grant of $204,800 under section 15 (Economic Commission for Africa) of the United Nations programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995, in order to cover the salaries of the Director of the Institute and the Deputy Director, as well as other administrative expenses. The General Assembly, in paragraph 32 of its resolution 48/228 of 23 December 1993, requested the Secretary-General to keep the financial situation of the Institute under active review and to submit proposals for any necessary additional funding for the Institute.

40. At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Institute (A/49/712), which, inter alia, analysed the major resource constraints of UNAFRI. The report underscored the need for the Institute to be granted a basic level of resources and provide a more stable financial basis to guarantee the survival of the Institute, given the economic difficulties faced by most African countries. Accordingly, in its decision 49/480, upon the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly

approved extra funds amounting to $119,700 for the Institute. This additional funding would enable the Institute to meet its administrative expenses in 1995.

B. Resources available in 1995

41. The Governing Board, at its fourth ordinary meeting, approved the programme of work and budget of the Institute for 1995 (see table 4). The estimated requirements, amounting to $455,690, were revised to $606,980 to reflect additional funding from the United Nations and the savings of prior years from the UNDP project fund. The breakdown of the revised budget is as follows:

(a) Operational budget for core staff and recurrent administrative expenditures, amounting to $415,480;

(b) Estimated requirements for substantive activities, including training and human resources development, research and policy development and information and documentation services, amounting to $191,500.

42. It should be noted that, had the total estimated requirement for substantive activities been approved, including training and human resources development, information and documentation services, joint activities and advisory services amounting to $434,858.44, the budgetary distribution in the form of percentages of both administrative expenditure and substantive services would have been meaningful and well distributed.

43. Of the $606,980 expected to be available in 1995, 45.8 per cent ($277,616) was allocated to staff; 13.7 per cent ($82,864) to administration and management; 28 per cent ($170,000) to training; 1.8 per cent ($11,000) to research; 1.7 per cent ($10,500) to information and documentation; 2.4 per cent ($15,000) to official travel; and 6.6 per cent ($40,000) to mission costs (see table 4). The sources of funding were identified as follows:

(a) Approved portion of the United Nations grant: $260,600;

(b) Expected rephasing of unspent balance of UNDP funds for 1994: $157,881;

(c) Expected collections from fund-raising and member States: $188,499.

C. United Nations proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997

44. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 49/156, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make proposals to provide additional resources to the Institute in the context of his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997, the Secretary-General, proposed that a grant be made to the Institute in order to alleviate its financial difficulties. 1/

IV. GOVERNING BOARD

45. The Governing Board of the Institute, at its fourth ordinary meeting held at Addis Ababa on 4 and 5 January 1995, appointed a new Director, who took up office in April 1995. The Board expressed satisfaction with the performance of the Institute, reiterated the importance and relevance of the Institute to the African region and noted with serious concern the acute financial situation of UNAFRI arising from the failure of member States to remit their assessed financial contributions annually to the Institute. Accordingly, the Board called upon member States to contribute funds to the Institute, including outstanding arrears. In addition, the Board considered the 1993-1994 financial statement of the Institute. It approved the audited accounts of the Institute for 1993 and the programme of work and proposed programme budget for 1995.

46. In view of the critical financial situation of the Institute, the Board made the following proposals to augment the resources of the Institute:

(a) Intensification of the mobilization of the remittances of member States' assessed contributions, with the direct assistance of the Chairman of the Governing Board and the host Government;

(b) Collecting registration fees from participants in UNAFRI seminars/workshops;

(c) Renting the facilities of the Institute, including houses, classrooms and car park;

(d) Submission of proposals for funding and financial assistance to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

47. The Board recommended to the ECA Conference of Ministers an amendment to article V of the Statute of the Institute, which makes provisions for the chairmanship of the Governing Board. The amendment would allow member States to chair the Governing Board on a rotational basis for a period of one year, with the possible extension of the chairmanship for another consecutive year. By this, the Executive Secretary of ECA, as the executing agency of the United Nations and UNDP for the Institute, would no longer risk being in possible conflict with any functions as Chairman of the Board.

V. TWENTY-FIRST MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

48. The Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa, at its twenty-first meeting, held at Addis Ababa, on 26 and 27 April 1995, considered and endorsed the decisions and recommendations made by the fourth ordinary meeting of the Governing Board of the Institute. In particular, the Conference of Ministers amended the Statute of the Institute, as recommended by the Governing Board. In addition, the Conference of Ministers adopted resolution 806 (XXX) on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in which, inter alia, it acknowledged with satisfaction the activities undertaken so far by the Institute towards the

fulfilment of its mandate, and urged Governments in the region that had not yet acceded to the Statute of the Institute to do so as a matter of priority in order to broaden the Institute's regional support base. The Conference of Ministers expressed gratitude to the host Government for its support, and to member States that had honoured their obligations to pay their assessed contributions to the Institute. At the same time, the Conference of Ministers appealed to those countries that had not done so to make contributions, including the payment of arrears, within a reasonable time to guarantee both the survival of the Institute and the implementation of its programme of work. In the same resolution, the Conference of Ministers expressed special gratitude to UNDP and the United Nations for their continuous support and assistance and appealed to the Administrator of UNDP and to the General Assembly to continue their financial support of the Institute to enable it to meet its administrative obligations on a sustainable basis.

VI. SPECIAL MEETING OF THE AFRICAN GROUP AT THE NINTH UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

49. During the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the African Group held two meetings. One of the central topics of those meetings was the issue of UNAFRI. During the meetings, the Group noted with satisfaction the important role of the Institute in promoting regional cooperation among Governments, academic institutions and experts in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. In addition to assisting African countries in mobilizing their human resources and potential administrative growth, the African Group emphasized that the Institute promoted sustainable development and, at the same time, responded to crime problems with dynamic programmes. Delegations were particularly convinced that the Institute would assist member States in assessing criminality trends in the region and their impact on national development strategies. Furthermore, the Institute could assist in the formulation of policies and programmes for the promotion of criminal justice reforms in the context of development, and promote technical cooperation among African countries in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

50. Serious concern was expressed at the meetings about the financial difficulties the Institute has had to face. The African delegations stressed that the Institute deserved the support of all African countries. They unanimously agreed to bring the issue of UNAFRI, particularly that of its critical financial situation, to the attention of the Organization of African Unity, at its next session.

VII. CONCLUSIONS AND PROPOSALS FOR ACTION

51. The present report is the fourth one on this subject submitted to the General Assembly. As expressed by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa at its twenty-first meeting, and by various United Nations policy-making bodies, including the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the

political support for the Institute remains strong, which is also reflected in the increasing number of States acceding to the Statute of the Institute since its inception.

52. While the three previous reports emphasized the major constraints of UNAFRI, arising mainly from its limited resources, the extremely precarious present situation of the Institute must be underlined. If the Institute is to continue to deliver its services to member States of the African region in formulating policies and programmes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, designing and conducting training programmes, undertaking policy-oriented studies and research activities, and promoting the exchange of information and expertise, it requires a basic minimum of resources. It must have the possibility of operating on a more stable financial basis.

53. In accordance with General Assembly decision 49/480, additional funds were allotted to the Institute in order to meet its administrative expenses for 1995. Member States have made some, even though modest, attempts to finance the Institute. Consultations with UNAFRI and interested Governments indicate that, given the economic difficulties faced by most African countries, the generosity of the host country cannot compensate for the shortcomings in the remittance of assessed contributions from other countries of the region. The persistent problem of financial insecurity has not only seriously jeopardized the implementation of the Institute's programme of work, but has also called into question its viability. Consequently, if the Institute is to fulfil its objectives and respond to the growing demands and pressing needs of countries of the region, urgent action by the General Assembly is essential.

54. Major efforts have been made to mobilize financial, technical and political support for the Institute. Contacts have also been pursued with a number of inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and institutes active in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice to tap the necessary funds. However, while some limited contributions may be forthcoming, the financial situation of the Institute remains a matter of serious concern, owing to competing priorities of donors and the inability of most member States to fulfil their financial obligations.

55. In view of the repeated requests by United Nations policy-making bodies for more sustained support for the Institute, and taking into account the renewed wish of the African Ministers to see the Institute fully operational, the Secretary-General proposes that the General Assembly authorize the appropriation of additional funds for the Institute for the biennium 1996-1997, as indicated in section 15 (Economic Commission for Africa) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997, to cover the expenses for a minimum of core staff and the basic requirements for the implementation of the Institute's programme. In the meantime, the Institute will urge its member States to speed up payment of their assessed contributions through a special appeal, and mount a vigorous fund-raising campaign for additional donations, in order to enhance regional cooperation in the fight against crime and promote a more effective concerted response in dealing with transnational criminality. It is also important that the United Nations Development Programme be encouraged to continue providing its support to the Institute beyond 1995, bearing in mind the high costs inflicted by the rising level of crime on the development process of the countries in the

region. Integrated policies and action carried out in a regional framework can be much more effective than disjointed and piecemeal efforts.

56. The Joint Inspection Unit, in its report to the General Assembly on the evaluation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (UN-NADAF), has stressed the importance of crime prevention and control for sustainable African human development. UNAFRI could play a pivotal role in this regard. It is an essential resource for African countries eager to improve their situation and to advance on the path of peace, development, justice and democracy. With adequate support, it could provide more extensive assistance to countries of the region seeking advice on how to strengthen their crime prevention strategies and ensure more humane and effective criminal justice.

57. UNAFRI also has a continuing lead role to play with respect to regional integration and closer subregional cooperation among African States. Its training and action-oriented research activities foster common approaches to crime and justice problems of mutual concern. By harmonizing national legislation and adopting regional agreements, concerted action against transnational crime can be furthered. Advisory services can be extended to requesting States and joint strategies against crime promoted. With enhanced support, the Institute could be a key resource for countries of the continent eager to join forces in countering the increasing threat of crime.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/50/6/Rev.1), vol. II, sect. 15, para. A.50.

Table 1

Staffing table as at 30 June 1995

Post designation/level a/	Number of posts	Status	Source of funds
1. Professional posts			
(a) Managerial			
Director (D-1)	1	Filed (since April 1995)	United Nations grant
Deputy Director (P-5)	1		United Nations grant
(b) Technical/administrative			
Training Officer (P-4)	1		United Nations grant
Research Officer (P-4)	1		United Nations grant
Information/documentation Officer (P-3)	1		United Nations grant
Acting Finance Officer (P-2)	1		United Nations grant
Systems Analyst (P-2)	1		
2. General Service			
Secretary	3		United Nations grant
Administrative Assistant	1		United Nations grant
Financial Assistant	1		United Nations grant
Messenger/cleaner	3		United Nations grant
Driver	2		United Nations grant
Gardener/maintenance	1		United Nations grant

a/ All post/designations are based on UNAFRI salary scale classifications stipulated in the Staff Rules and Regulations of the Institute.

Table 2

Status of assessed contributions as at 30 June 1995

Member States	Assessed contribution 1989-1991	Assessed contribution 1992-1994	Assessed contribution 1995	Total assessed contribution 1980-1995	Collections to date	Balance 30 June 1995
Burundi	9 150	12 450	4 150	25 750	-	25 750
Congo	9 150	12 450	4 150	25 750	-	25 750
Egypt	57 100	86 100	28 700	171 900	57 100	114 800
Equatorial Guinea	9 150	12 450	4 150	25 750	-	25 750
Gambia	9 150	12 450	4 150	25 750	4 128	21 622
Ghana	9 150	12 450	4 150	25 750	-	25 750
Guinea	9 150	12 450	4 150	25 750	17 450	8 300
Kenya	-	4 150	4 150	8 300	2 000	6 300
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	97 450	148 350	49 450	295 250	-	295 250
Malawi	7 483	12 450	4 150	24 083	4 676	19 407
Morocco	41 500	61 500	20 500	123 500	-	123 500
Mozambique	9 150	12 450	4 150	25 750	17 450	8 300
Niger	9 150	12 450	4 150	25 750	-	25 750
Nigeria	83 750	143 550	47 850	275 150	28 709	246 441
Rwanda	9 150	12 450	4 150	25 750	-	25 750
Senegal	9 150	12 450	4 150	25 750	-	25 750
Seychelles	9 150	12 450	4 150	25 750	-	25 750
Sierra Leone	9 150	12 450	4 150	25 750	-	25 750
Somalia	9 150	12 450	4 150	25 750	-	25 750
Sudan	9 150	12 450	4 150	24 083	-	24 083
Togo	7 483	12 450	4 150	75 000	38 100	36 900
Tunisia	25 800	36 900	12 300	25 750	21 600	4 150
Uganda	9 150	12 450	4 150	25 750	21 600	4 150
United Republic of Tanzania	9 150	12 450	4 150	25 750	-	25 750
Zaire	9 150	12 450	4 150	25 750	-	25 750
Zambia	9 150	12 450	4 150	51 000	-	51 000
Zimbabwe	18 200	24 600	8 200	1 511 766	212 813	1 298 953
Total	503 466	754 150	254 150			

Table 3

Income and expenditure as at 31 December 1993 a/
(In United States dollars)

Assessed contributions for 1993	250 000.00
Grant from the United Nations	90 000.00
UNDP project fund	393 544.07
Interest and other income	20 436.47
Total income	753 980.54
Expenditure against Member States' contributions	
Administrative support	14 372.52
Research	5 323.37
Audit expenses	9 131.90
Secretarial services	789.71
Postage and communication	2 588.85
Operations and maintenance	8 723.98
Transportation	5 129.66
Hospitality	3 385.83
Miscellaneous	2 081.65
	51 527.47
Expenditure against UNDP project fund	
Research adviser	27 443.43
Training adviser	32 497.24
Information/Documentation Officer	21 903.54
Administrative/Finance Officer	16 859.83
Administrative support	23 202.00
Systems Analyst	13 076.86
Duty travel	22 774.75
Group training/meetings	170 080.64
Consultants	4 866.25
Expendables	34 139.97
Non-expendables	5 946.37
Reporting cost	11 874.64
Sundry	8 878.55
	393 544.07
Expenditure against United Nations grant	
Deputy Director's salary	36 842.39
General Service staff salary	20 921.24
Miscellaneous	45.58
	57 809.21
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	502 880.75
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENIDTURE	251 099.79
PRIOR YEARS ADJUSTMENTS	(63 166.92)
BALANCE TRANSFERABLE TO BALANCE SHEET	187 932.87

a/ 1993 audited accounts as approved by the fourth ordinary meeting of the Governing Board of UNAFRI (Addis Ababa, 4-5 January 1995).

Table 4

Revised programme budget for 1995

(In United States dollars)

Budget line	Description	UNDP a/ (1)	Member States Adjusted b/ (2)	United Nations grant available funds (3)	Total as revised (1+2+3)
10.01	Director			38 500	38 500
10.02	Deputy Director		549	30 600	31 149
11.02	Research Officer		2 401	29 500	31 901
11.03	Training Officer		2 050	31 300	33 350
11.04	Information/Document Officer		2 456	20 700	23 156
11.05	Administrative/Finance Officer		1 060	18 200	19 260
11.50	Consultants		4 229		4 229
13.00	Administrative support		41 271	36 000	77 271
14.00	Systems Analyst			18 800	18 800
15.00	Official travel			15 000	15 000
16.00	Mission cost	40 000			40 000
32.00	Group training/meetings	95 000	75 000		170 000
33.00	Research		11 000		11 000
34.00	Information/Documentation		10 500		10 500
41.00	Expendable equipment		3 018	1 980	4 998
42.00	Non-expendable equipment	15 000	6 040	3 960	25 000
52.00	Reporting cost		3 020	1 980	5 000
53.00	Miscellaneous	7 881			7 881
53.02	Communication		6 040	3 960	10 000
53.03	Operations/Maintenance		9 060	5 940	15 000
53.04	Transport		4 700	3 300	8 000
53.05	Hospitality		1 120	880	2 000
53.06	Auditing and Governing Board		4 985		4 985
		157 881	188 499	260 600	606 980

a/ Unspent balance as of October 1994 against UNDP project funds requested to be reallocated for 1995.

b/ Member States adjusted budget to absorb deductions from revised United Nations grant. The difference of $30,749 will be obtained from reimbursement from ECA.

Table 5

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996

(In United States dollars)

Budget line	Description	Member States	United Nations grant	Total
10.01	Director		57 739	57 739
10.02	Deputy Director		32 706	32 706
11.02	Research Officer		33 496	33 496
11.03	Training Officer		35 018	35 018
11.04	Information/Documentation Officer		24 314	24 314
11.05	Administrative/Finance Officer		20 223	20 223
11.50	Consultants		7 000	7 000
13.00	Administrative support		81 134	81 134
14.00	Systems analyst		18 904	18 904
15.00	Official travel	10 000		10 000
16.00	Mission cost			
32.00	Group training/meetings	75 000	118 880	193 880
33.00	Research	15 000		15 000
34.00	Information/documentation	10 000		10 000
41.00	Expendable equipment		5 000	5 000
42.00	Non-expendable equipment		10 000	10 000
52.00	Reporting cost		6 000	6 000
53.00	Miscellaneous/contingency			
53.02	Communication		15 000	15 000
53.03	Maintenance/operations	5 000	5 000	10 000
53.04	Fuel and transport	8 000		8 000
53.05	Hospitality	3 000		3 000
53.06	Auditing and Governing Board	10 000		10 000
		136 000	470 414	606 414

Table 6

Income and expenditure as at 31 December 1994

(In United States dollars)

Assessed contributions for 1994	250 000.00
Grant from United Nations	87 981.00
UNDP Project Fund	179 827.80
Interest and other income	62 802.41
Total income	580 611.21
Expenditure against member States' contributions	
Administrative support	0.00
Research	0.00
Audit expenses	0.00
Secretarial services	0.00
Postage and communication	8 033.16
Operations and maintenance	14 948.16
Transportation	6 526.17
Hospitality	1 762.49
Miscellaneous	6 323.93
Total expenditure against member States contributions	37 593.91
Expenditure against UNDP Project Fund	
Research Adviser	29 466.80
Training Adviser	31 312.00
Information/Documentation Officer	20 680.00
Administrative/Finance Officer	18 210.00
Consultants	11 946.45
Administrative support	21 600.00
Systems Analyst	4 947.00
Duty travel	6 000.00
Mission costs	5 727.00
Group training/meetings	102 678.77
Expendables	7 000.02
Non-expendables	36 920.01
Reporting cost	7 188.79
Sundry	1 779.08
Total	305 455.92
Deduct prior years adjustment	(125 628.12)
Total expenditure against UNDP project funds	179 827.80

Expenditure against United Nations grant

Deputy Director's salary	29 176.42
General Service staff salaries	25 857.34
Professional staff salaries	14 340.16
Total administrative expenses	5 168.18
Separation costs of former Director	13 438.61
Total expenditure against United Nations grant	87 980.71
Total combined expenditure	(305 402.42)
Excess of income over expenditure transferable to balance sheet	275 208.79